



## ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1861.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Baker, of Oregon, occupied the Senate, yesterday, in reply to Mr. Benjamin. The House of Representatives passed the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Legislature of Virginia meets next Monday, in extra session. We unite in the appeal which comes up from the conservative men of the State—true to the rights of the South and the vital interests of the Commonwealth—and yet desirous, if possible, of restoring peace, harmony and union—for the exercise of the highest degree of patriotism and wisdom. Bound not only by allegiance, but by love and affection to the old Commonwealth, her sons are anxious that her position should be impregnable, and her commands such as will challenge the admiration of the world. They, therefore, ask that passion should not inflame the councils, nor reckless precipitation, hurry on the acts of the Legislature. The course of duty, of honor, and of safety, is one which can best be followed, by the exercise of prudence, discretion, and calmness—qualities not incompatible with the loftiest courage, and the sternest virtue.

There is talk about "arming," &c., in some of the Northern States—all to "enforce the laws." Hadn't they better turn their attention first, to the "enforcement of the laws" among themselves? Their disregard of their obligations—their legislative nullifications—their unreasonable proceedings of their own people in the rescue of fugitive slaves, have all helped to bring on the present crisis. They would "enforce the laws" at home, they would not have to complain of the effects of their own evil example elsewhere. The inventors of bad precedents should be the last to complain, much less to "arm"—when their inventions come back to plague them.

The New York Herald gives Lincoln for his Cabinet, Gov. Banks as Secretary of State—Moses Grinnell as Secretary of the Treasury—David Wilmont as Secretary of the Interior—John C. Fremont as Secretary of War—Edward Bates as Attorney General. It sends Seward as Minister to England and Wm. C. Bryant to the New Kingdom of Italy. Whether Lincoln will accept the programme of the Herald remains to be seen. As things are going now, however, a Cabinet "is a very immaterial circumstance."

Hon. Jeremiah Morton addressed a meeting at Culpeper Court house, last week, in favor of Secession. Henry Shackelford, esq., was in the chair. Resolutions were passed in favor of a State Convention, that Virginia should secede before the 4th of March, that every slave State should secede before that day, and co-operate afterwards—and to raise one thousand dollars for arms for the county. Col. Alex. Taliaferro, and Mr. W. T. Patton, who voted for Bell and Everett, coincided with Mr. Morton.

Those at the North who are belligerent—had better calm down at once. Nothing of threat, of menace, or of show of coercion, can recall what has happened, or prevent the future determination of any State in the South. If the Union cannot be restored or the further progress of Secession be stopped, it would be better for all sides that the separation should be peaceable. In the mean time let conservative men do all they can for their country.

At the last dates civil war was still raging in Mexico—Mazatlan had made a successful sally from the Capital upon the advancing Liberal army, and taken prisoners a number of their leaders—and instead of giving up the contest he was holding out better than ever. We suppose the Mexicans will now begin to anticipate similar doings in this Republic—and are not displeased at the prospect.

It is lamentable that the ultra Secession journals at the South, and the abolition Disunion journals at the North, seem to be bent upon exasperating the public mind, in their respective sections, and urging men on to passion, excitement, and desperate proceedings. There seems to be as much Disunionism North, as there is Secessionism South.

Americans who are abroad receive the news of our home troubles with the greatest concern—and are deeply impressed with the lamentable condition of the country. They say even the European governments will be astonished—although monarchists will affect to say, that they knew our form of government could not last.

Many of our contemporaries pay tributes to the memory of the late Frederick W. Coleman, of Caroline. Mr. Coleman will long be remembered as the Principal of the Concord Academy. He was distinguished as a teacher—and was a most amiable and excellent gentleman.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the addresses delivered recently at the Installation of the officers of the University of Missouri—among which, is the happy and appropriate oration of Benj. V. Minor, the President of the University.

The Jewish Messenger, of December 28th, makes a strong editorial appeal to the Jews in the United States to observe the 4th inst., as a day of prayer for the preservation of the Union.

The conduct of Capt. Geste, in delivering up a United States government vessel to the authorities of South Carolina, is very severely condemned in many quarters.

The Washington Star of yesterday evening declares that if the Senators and Representatives of the Border Slave-holding States will propose a plan of settlement, embracing the four following points, three-fourths of the Northern members will vote for its acceptance:

- 1st. The repeal of all personal liberty bills.
- 2d. An amendment of the fugitive slave law, granting the returned slave a trial by jury where he has escaped from, or making it obligatory on the party claiming him to produce a certified copy of a description of the person of the escaped slave, placed on record in his county clerk's office within five days after his escape, when demanding him at the North.
- 3d. An amendment to the Constitution, forbidding Congress from ever legislating concerning slavery in the States, except with the consent of all the States.
- 4th. Extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, and providing that territorial legislatures of the Southern side territories shall neither legislate for or against slavery, but shall protect alike every description of property which settlers may please to carry into such territories.

The Richmond Whig goes for immediately putting Virginia in an attitude of defence—fearing it does not believe in "peaceable secession." It is preparation to be final and irrevocable. We still hope for a peaceable one. The Whig further argues that "while the Legislature should first address itself to the work of arming the State, making instantly whatever appropriations may be deemed necessary, and look the darkness of the future fall in the face, there should be no haste and no precipitancy. It says—"All things should be well considered, and Virginia should seek sedulously and earnestly to maintain Southern rights and redress Southern grievances in the Union, always exerting herself to the end of the Union's preservation and the preservation of the public peace; it may suit the Cotton States, but it does not suit her, nor any of the Border States, to act rashly and inconsiderately; the idea, as we have often said, that secession is the end-all and the cure-all of all our difficulties, is a most idle and mischievous dream, and should be scouted as a bald absurdity by all intelligent and reflecting men."

Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War under President Fillmore, addressed a Southern Rights meeting in New Orleans, a few evenings since. The Bulletin, in reporting his speech, says—"He could not see how any sane man could hesitate about the alternative that was left. They were called on for sympathy for the Italian, but he spoke of the Spaniard, and the Italian, than he an American, and live under a chief magistrate selected by the Republican party. He was for prompt and energetic action, and believed the best way to obtain co-operation was by the States acting separately."

The great results anticipated from the use of steam in the navigation of the New York and Erie Canal have not been reached. We have already given some information on this subject. A "Mechanic" publishes in the Buffalo Courier a practical review of the subject at some length against the economy of steam on the canal, and with a knowledge of facts and figures quite telling. From all that has been published in reference to these experiments in the papers of New York State, it seems clear that the use of steam has made no more progress there than on the canals of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The New Orleans Picayune, in defining the difference between a Secessionist and a Co-Operatorist, says—"The fact is, immediate State Secessionists desire nothing but secession. They reject propositions of State co-operation, because, as there is hope, their fear is that our terms for a reconstruction of the government may be accepted by the North. Here is the crowning distinction between the Co-Operatorist and the immediate Secessionist."

The Frankfort Commonwealth says—"Even in Kentucky, we have a class—composed principally of young men who take a view of grave political questions through the bottom of glass tumblers—who imagine that it is immensely Southern to be in favor of disunion."

The National Intelligencer argues that if the right of Secession is admitted, under the Constitution, the General Government can never give guarantees which will command the confidence of capitalists, in our financial and monetary affairs.

A New York correspondent says—"Lola Montez, who last summer suffered very much from a paralytic stroke, caused by smoking cigarettes day and night, is now living in Seventeenth street, spends her time in meditation and prayer, and goes by the name of Fanny Gibbons."

The Committee on the Indian Bond Robbery have decided not to go to New York in pursuit of the Bonds, as either no trace of them probably would be detected, or they would be found in the hands of innocent parties.

The Richmond Whig condemns, in emphatic language, the course which South Carolina is pursuing. It also declares that it is the height of injustice to upbraid and condemn Maj. Anderson for his recent conduct.

The Fredericksburg Herald says—"News-papers and Telegraphs have ruined the country. Suppress both, and the country could be saved now." The idea, is, at least, suggestive.

The Richmond Enquirer says—"We should not be surprised if individual action did not precipitate Virginia into collision with the Federal Government." Is that necessary?

Mr. Cobb, the late Secretary of the Treasury, is bitterly attacked by some of the newspapers in Georgia. They call him "a pretender and charlatan in political economy."

The National Intelligencer suggests "a repeal or suspension of all United States laws with regard to South Carolina or any other seceding State."

Manufacturing business in Massachusetts is steadily declining—especially in boots and shoes. Let Southern manufactures as steadily increase.

A Union mass meeting is called in Baltimore, to be held shortly.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

At Milwaukee, on Saturday night a fire broke out in the Lake Michigan Mills, and the building and contents, consisting of 500 barrels of flour and 7,000 bushels of wheat, were destroyed. Loss \$35,000; insured for \$20,000. The flames communicated to the warehouses occupied by Collins & Andre, destroying the building, valued at \$15,000. On Sunday morning another fire broke out in the building occupied by the city offices. Loss on the building \$5,000; insured—George Deyer & Co's saddlery and harness establishment was also consumed. Loss \$40,000; insured for \$30,000. All the records and valuable documents deposited in the city clerk's office were destroyed. \$200,000 worth of bonds and mortgages were destroyed. Five persons are missing, and it is feared they are buried in the ruins.

At the conclusion of Mr. Benjamin's speech, when he said the South could never be subjugated, the applause from the galleries was positively terrific, the audience arising en masse, and mingled cries, hisses, cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. The Senate was thunderstruck. Senators demanded order and the clearing of the galleries, followed by a motion to adjourn. The Sergeant-at-Arms immediately summoned a large police force and cleared the galleries, leaving only the ladies. The Senate immediately adjourned. The like of this scene was never before witnessed in the Senate.

A silver wedding was celebrated in Milwaukee last week. The couple Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Martin gave a party on the occasion, which was attended by over two hundred persons. Their mansion is one of the most spacious and sumptuous in the West. One of the presents from Mr. M. to his happy lady is this splendid residence; another present was a fine new block of stores, in the principal street of the city. The value of these gifts is estimated at not less than \$100,000.

Fort Sumter is three and three-eighths miles from Charleston, one and one-eighth miles from Fort Moultrie, three-quarters of a mile to the nearest land, one and three-eighths miles to Fort Johnson, and two and five-eighths miles to Castle Pinckney. The last named fort is one mile from the town, and Fort Johnson is two and a quarter miles from the town. These measurements are correct, being taken from the latest surveys made by the United States Coast Survey.

So far as existing vessels are concerned, the trade with Charleston may not be seriously interrupted by her present position, as they all sail under license running one year. At the expiration of that time, they will be apt to find another state of things. Every irregular clearance for a foreign port subjects the vessel bearing it to seizure and libel, for which the custom-house officers will look out, as they share in the distribution of the proceeds.

The Petersburg Express says—"The regular trains to the South are daily heavily loaded with through passengers, many of whom consist of Northern capitalists en route for South Carolina and other Southern States. A gentleman from the city of New York informs us that there are three thousand prominent men in that city who are now prepared to come to the South, having determined upon this course in the event of a dissolution of the Union."

There is a little flutter of excitement at the New York Custom-house as to what shall be done with the Charleston steamers. Hereafter their clearances from Charleston will be made out in the name of the State of South Carolina, as a Power independent of the United States, and the custom-house authorities are bothered as to what they shall do about it.

The statement of a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune "that several thousand bonds, bearing numbers advertised by the Interior Department, were purchased by Messrs. Riggs & Co., of Washington, in New York, for account of the President, and are, or were recently, held by him," has not one word of truth in it.

The South Congregational Church at Georgetown, Mass., an abolition concern, of which the Rev. Charles Beecher (brother of H. W. B.) is pastor, held a church meeting on Sunday evening last, and after much discussion, resolved not to comply with the President's request for a fast on the 4th of January.

At Louisville, N. C., on the night of the 28th ult., about \$75,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire. The newspaper office of the Eagle, and the Temperance Hall were destroyed, besides fifteen or twenty stores.

Mobile now boasts of a well constructed street passenger railway, which was formally inaugurated, and opened to public traffic on Christmas day. It extends from Royal street to Lafayette, a distance of about three miles.

A quiet summonsing of the several officers of the army and navy, now at the seat of government, to their respective departments on Tuesday evening, forebodes that something more is on the tapis than the public is yet cognizant of.

One of the miserable consequences of a disruption of the Union, will be the destruction of all patent right property, as there will not be any Supreme Court of the United States to give it its usual protection.

On Monday, in the committee of thirty-three, Mr. Millson, of Virginia, introduced resolutions substantially like those of Mr. Crittenden.

It is said that Chief Justice Taney is prepared to administer the oath of office to Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, wherever he may be requested to do so.

Gen. Dix writes to the Government that Major Anderson's conduct meets the entire approval of even the most extreme secession men in New York.

On Sunday night five or six inches of snow fell in Frederick, Washington and Allegheny counties, Md., and at Richmond and Petersburg, Va.

According to the Cincinnati Enquirer, a policeman in that city, named James Dalton, is believed to have fallen here a million dollars sterling.

METHUEN DIST. GENERAL CONFERENCE AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembled at Buffalo, in May last, in regard to slavery, has caused a great diversity of opinion throughout the country, especially in some of the border countries. It appears now, however, that the bishops of the churches, who are the sole expounders of all laws passed by the General Conference, have decided that the act is not binding on membership of the church, by adopting a resolution to that effect at their meeting, held a few days since at Cincinnati. The resolution is as follows, and was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in our judgment there was no action of the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which changed the terms of membership in said church."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is said of the late visit of the American Minister to her Majesty, the Queen, at Windsor, that he was received most graciously, and that the Queen constantly displayed in her conversation with him the highest appreciation of the manner in which the Prince of Wales had been received in the States.—She was exceedingly courteous, and devoted herself with zeal to the entertainment of her guests, walking with Mrs. Dallas in the castle grounds, and driving them about in the park. She has received great pleasure from the kindly feeling displayed towards the Prince in America.

A Belgian family from time immemorial has presented instances of six fingered children at each generation, and singularly enough, while the boys have but five fingers as most people, every girl born in the family presents that strange phenomenon of six fingers. In all cases the supplementary finger or toe is a twin of the little one, of a perfect shape, and acts quite independently of the others. The hands and feet are very elegantly shaped, and no one would notice at first sight that strange peculiarity.

The Constitutional publishes an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, on the question of Austria and Venetia. M. Grandguillot states that solutions of that question are everywhere sought after. It is instinctively felt that a decisive crisis is approaching. All Europe seems to have apprehensions for the coming Spring. He is convinced that the wisdom of the government of the Emperor will know how to prevent a struggle without an object.

The Bombay Gazette gives an unfavorable account of the state of India. The European army is discontented and a part of it is mutinous. The native troops are not to be trusted, and the whole population is bitterly dissatisfied with the government that has imposed the income tax.

The Paris Monitor says the Emperor has decided that from January next, and by way of reciprocity, Englishmen visiting France shall be permitted to enter and travel through the country without passports.

The London Daily News says that there is a growing feeling of distrust with respect to the course of affairs in America. It is feared that our market will yet be called upon to contribute largely to the relief of the country.

The Liverpool Times says the Message is an evasion of responsibility, and on the part of the President's policy with the bold course of Jackson. The Globe says the Message is in fact an appeal to the North to make concessions to the South.

The distress at Coventry is such that forty thousand weavers are said to be actually starving.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

In a speech at Richmond last week, Mr. Cropper stated that in 1860, five thousand slaves went South from Richmond, over the Petersburg road, a like number went on the Tennessee road, and two thousand for all other ways; and at one thousand dollars each, twelve millions of money came to Virginia from the South—many think more.

Mr. E. C. Burks was, on Thursday last, elected to supply the vacancy in the Legislature, from Bedford county, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Granville L. Brown. Mr. Burks favors the speedy call of a State Convention, to determine what measures are necessary to secure the rights and safety of the people of the Commonwealth.

Just before day, on Tuesday morning last, James Watkins, who resides in Charlottesville, Va., cut his wife's throat, while laboring under the influence of liquor. The wound is thought to be not very serious, and it is certainly thought that Mrs. W. will recover.—Mr. Watkins is well and favorably known about Charlottesville.

A postoffice is established at Point Isabel, Richmond county, and William Ingram appointed postmaster. On the route from Warsaw to Kilmarnock, office at Jefferson, Powhatan county, Va., is re-established, and Martin E. Davis appointed postmaster.

There seems to be no doubt that the Legislature of Virginia at its next session, will pass a bill for a State Convention to consider the propriety times into which the country has fallen.

Mr. Rowe and Mr. Barton have declined being candidates for the State Senate from the Caroline district. Dr. Quisenberry (Whig) and Mr. Gilham (Breckinridge Democrat) are the candidates.

The Petersburg Gas Company have reduced the Price of Gas from \$4 to \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet.

## FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1.—New Year's day was inaugurated here by the most unusual excitement, caused by the arrival of a special train from Wilmington, N. C., containing a committee, who came in a most remarkable crowd. This committee consisted of the Hon. W. S. Ashe, Capt. E. D. Hall, and Messrs. Larrinet and Hedrick.

The business of the Committee was to consult with Gov. Ellis upon the propriety of taking Fort Johnson, a revolutionary fortress situated on Cape Fear river, about two miles from its mouth, and near the town of Smithville.

Gov. Ellis did not advise the taking possession of the fort, but the Committee returned on this evening, resolved upon taking care of the entire Cape Fear section.

The Committee filed at the State House with Speaker Clarke, of the Senate; John Spelman, esq., editor of the State Journal; Capt. Hoke, a member of the House of Commons, from Lincoln county, and several others.

The course of President Buchanan is universally condemned here.

North Carolina will sustain the cause of the South.—*Cor. of Petersburg Exp.*

OUTLIVED THE USPO.—There is an aged and much loved pair in this community who celebrated the sixty first anniversary of their wedding-day on Wednesday, the 26th of December. For sixty-one years have they walked hand in hand along the rugged pathway of life together, and now in health and vigor are permitted to celebrate, with children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren around them, another anniversary of the day upon which, with young hearts full of hope and joy, they plighted their troth to each other. And though they be full of years and experienced in all the stern realities of a four-score year, their hearts are as young yet, and, though the light of this world may be receding in the natural vision, they are waiting in joyful expectation for the summons that shall open up to their spiritual senses those inexpressible realities of a higher existence promised to all who walk in the straight and narrow way. This venerable couple have outlived their century; they have seen its rise and its decay, its triumph and its fall, its splendor and its gloom, and now they go down amid darkness, gloom, and we fear, civil strife and bloodshed.—*Newbern (N. C.) paper.*

The Commission appointed at the last session of Congress to examine the organization, discipline and system of instruction of the West Point Military Academy, do not propose any radical change in the organization of the Academy.

## Movements in the South.

The Charleston Courier of Saturday last says—"The schooner W. A. Ellis, which arrived from New York on Wednesday last, had on board five hundred barrels cement consigned to Fort Moultrie. We learn that its delivery to the United States officers has been prevented for the present, and it will be placed in store."

Besides Captain Coste, of South Carolina, who recently betrayed his trust in the harbor of Charleston, the officers of the revenue schooner were 1st Lieut. Underwood; 2d Lieut. H. O. Porter, and 3d Lieut. H. J. Gambrell, of Md. When Coste took possession of the brig in the name of South Carolina, they immediately retired to the city and notified the Department in Washington of Coste's act; themselves awaiting further orders from the Government.

Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has issued a call for volunteers under the military law lately passed by the Legislature of that State, entitled "An act to provide for the State an armed military force."

The Federation says that the majority in the Alabama Convention in favor of co-operation is from 10 to 15.

It is said that the authorities of South Carolina have already had to resort, practically, to the Mexican plan of getting their loans taken on the local plan. Thus it is said that the takers of much of the \$400,000 so far raised, were made to take it under the penalty of otherwise being regarded as disaffected to the cause.

A tax of \$16 per head on Slaves has been laid by South Carolina, by way of raising the wind.

One of the South Carolina banks has taken a hundred thousand of the four-hundred-thousand-dollar loan. Whereupon the Secession-Convention has according to it the privilege of issuing more notes without their preserving their relation to specie or other bona fide securities in its vaults, previously required by South Carolina law. Now this is the initiation of the old "Continental" money system of raising the wind so as to pay war expenses.

The rumors about in reference to the South Carolina Commissioners represent them as by no means satisfied with the change in the Cabinet. The tidings from Charleston, of fortifications being in the course of erection to prevent the approach of reinforcements to Major Anderson, is an evidence of the appreciation of the Commissioners of the change which took place in the sentiment of the Cabinet when Mr. Floyd retired. They are in constant telegraphic communication with Gov. Pickens.

The following army officers have resigned: Brevet Major Wm. H. Walker and Brevet Major H. C. Wayne, of Georgia; Col. A. C. Myers, Capt. John Danivant and Brevet Second Lieut. W. H. Gibbs, of South Carolina.

The following naval officers from South Carolina have resigned: Lieut. A. F. Warley, John R. Hamilton, Robert Solen and W. G. Bogert, Assistant Surgeon Thos. J. Andrews, Midshipmen, Francis W. Thomas, R. H. Burt, John T. Walker, John Trimball and Wm. H. Wilkinson.

Col. Huger, the Postmaster of Charleston, has forwarded an order to the Post Office Department for \$440 worth of postage stamps, for the use of the Charleston office. The Department postpones filling the order for the present. Only twelve Postmasters have resigned in South Carolina. No contractor for carrying the mails has yet intimated a wish to throw up his contract.

The ordinance adopted by the "Sovereign State of South Carolina," makes no provision whatever for the naturalization and introduction to the rights of citizenship of those born in foreign lands.

Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, has made provision for the new State of government, and the appropriate prayer for the "Governor and all in authority," was used on Sunday, 25th ult., the first Sabbath after secession—in the churches at Charleston, and in the Episcopal order has communicated.

We mentioned yesterday the arrival of the Hussar, at New York, having on board the murderers and murderers of the "Starboud." The prisoners all speak in the highest praise of Capt. Howland. Some twenty vessels had refused to transport those men when Captain Howland was applied to. He immediately gave an affirmative answer, knowing that his own crew were trustworthy, and would take no part in the liberation of the prisoners, in case of an attempt. The prisoner Morris is a low, thick-set man, about 27 years of age. He is intelligent, and very communicative. He gives the following account of the unfortunate occurrence. The ship having a cargo of 400 codfish, it was necessary to keep a strict watch upon them, as they—the codfish—would, and in many cases do, raise and endeavor to take possession of the vessel, upon finding that they are deceived—when occurred upon this occasion. The hatches being open for ventilation, the codfish took advantage and rose to the surface, and endeavored to take possession of the ship. The crew, foremost among whom was Morris, made an onslaught upon them, and after killing a number of them, and driving others to the sea, succeeded in getting the remainder below. He was subsequently accused of not making proper exertions to quell the mutiny, and, according to his statement, had an encounter, with Mr. Hussey, in which, while under great excitement, he drew his sheath knife which was at his side, and plunged it into Hussey's abdomen. He (Hussey) then ran to the cabin, but scarcely had he left when the 1st officer made an attack upon him, when he also stabbed him. The entire crew, upon learning of the occurrence, immediately refused duty, and without making any resistance, were allowed to be imprisoned. They have (24 men) been 9 months now in prison.

SCIDEN END OF AN IMP-STER.—The Wellsburg (Va.) Herald tells how a man claiming to be a member of the Morning Star Lodge, L. O. O. F., at Havre-de-Grace, Md., appeared in that town on the 22d of November, told a pitiable story of poverty and distress, that he had been robbed of his traveling pass, and that he wanted a little aid to carry him to Pittsburgh on his way home. Although he could not prove his title as an Odd Fellow in good standing, yet his story so much prevailed upon the sympathy of some of the members that the requisite aid was supplied him and he was sent on his way, and a correspondence instituted with Morning Star Lodge, Md., which resulted in a letter from the secretary of that Lodge, showing him to be an impostor. Subsequently he went to Steubenville, Ohio, and made a similar application to the Steubenville Lodge. He was invited to work his way into the Lodge, and while being examined in the ante-room was stricken with an apoplectic fit, from which he died in a few moments.

The custom of ringing the Old Year out and the New Year in, at New York, was kept up, as it has been for so many years previous.

YOUR PRESENTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—I should be selected for an OGDEN'S variety of useful HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES. See what I can do for you.

1500 SACKS U. A. SALT, part of cargo of ship "Seaton", direct from Liverpool, in store and for sale by

dec 8 FOWLE & CO.

## Affairs in Charleston.

The Courier of Monday contains the following items of interest.—Throughout the city yesterday and the day before, speculation was rife as to the condition of the different fortifications in the harbor. Much anxiety was manifested on the part of the friends of our citizens in possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, while no little curiosity exhibited itself to learn what the condition of the occupants of Fort Sumter. On this latter point there was a variety of rumors afloat. Some went so far as to say that the United States troops would be unable to hold out two weeks; that their provisions were of the most scanty character, and that water was very scarce. If this be so, and if it be true, as reported, that one of the cisterns is rendered useless because of the salt water that makes way into it, the soldiers cannot, by any possibility, hold out longer than ten or fourteen days. All the points from which supplies can be obtained, are rendered inaccessible.

There is a strong guard of the Charleston Rifleman stationed at the Light House on Morris Island, even if a battery has been erected there by this time, as was contemplated. Detachments of South Carolina troops are in possession of the post at Fort Johnson, while Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant, as well as this city, are rendered inaccessible to them for supplies. The remaining cistern of the fort it is said is so broken that it is unable to take water to drink it. The only remaining way for them to procure water or provisions, will be by boats or vessels, and even this mode will be cut off by the small crafts and steamboats that are constantly cruising around on the watch.

From the workmen, however, who have been employed at the fort we learn that there are altogether in Fort Sumter about forty or fifty mechanics and laborers, together with some seventy soldiers. About twelve casemate guns are mounted, mostly looking towards Sullivan's Island, and four or five barbettes guns which work on pivots, and can be worked facing in any direction. With their present position they can place several guns in position each in place. They have an abundant supply of shot and shell, and provisions and water, to last them for months, the cistern being large and amply supplied with good rain water. The guns of the largest calibre are not yet in position, and the number of cannon in the fort amounts to half its armament.

Some of the employers of the young men who are now under military service, have given them notice that the salaries will not be suspended.

The first flag hoisted upon the ramparts of Fort Moultrie was the Palmetto ensign of the steamer General Clinch. Major Anderson, who deserted that fortress for a safer position, is the son-in-law of the distinguished Georgian after whom the steamer General Clinch is named.

A detachment of the Citadel Cadets under command of Major Stevens left this city on Sunday for Morris Island.

The Charleston Rifleman also left the city on Saturday last, under command of Capt. Johnson, for James Island.

Col. John Cunningham having been ordered by Governor Pickens to take command of the Arsenal, completed this order yesterday, (Sunday) about half-past one o'clock. At that hour Capt. Humphreys gave up the Federal Flag was lowered after a salute of 32 guns the State troops having been drawn up in order, presenting arms. The Palmetto Flag was then hoisted, and run up with a salute of one gun for South Carolina, and Virginia. The Arsenal is now in command of Col. Cunningham, of the 17th Regiment.

A detachment of the Citadel Cadets under command of Major Stevens left this city on Sunday for Morris Island.

## MILITARY NOTICES.

FAIRFAX CAVALRY COMPANY.—The following persons were appointed by the meeting at West End, Fairfax County, on Monday, the 1st of January, a committee to enroll members of the new Cavalry Company, now being formed in Fairfax County:

James M. Benton, Charles H. W. Fowle, Fred R. Windsor, John Terrett, Samuel Johnson, H. V. Edsall, James Coyle, S. H. Eaton, Joseph Lyles, James M. Benton, John Fairfax.

## ATTENTION OLD DOMINION RIFLES.

—You are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Corps, this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Armory. A full and punctual attendance is expected. By order of the Captain: Jan 3—18

## VIRGINIA MADE CARRIAGES!

I have on hand an assortment of CARRIAGES of my own make, and of the very best finish and quality, which I will sell low for cash, or approved paper.

I will execute all orders in the best manner, and at satisfactory prices. Repairing will be executed with neatness and dispatch, and warranted to please. Those in want of Vehicles of any kind, are solicited to give me a call, as having had over twenty years practical experience in the business, I am confident of my ability to give entire satisfaction in the execution of orders.

To my friends in South Carolina and Virginia, I return my thanks for their past patronage, and hope for a continuation of the same.

Jan 1—18 ROBERT L. EDELLIN.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of G. K. WITMER & BROS., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of G. K. WITMER.

All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make prompt settlements with E. F. Witmer who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

Jan 1 G. K. WITMER & BROS.